

The Horse.

THE MICHIGAN TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association, only formed the past season, has placed its first programme before the public. It will be found in our advertising columns, and merits a perusal by all interested in the breeding of trotting horses. The programme has been arranged to meet the views of breeders alone, and for the sole purpose of developing the business of breeding trotting and roadster horses in this State. The stakes offered for competition are not large, and will depend largely upon the entrance money. But this very point will not add either to the meetings of the Association or their reputation. It is designed to offer the breeders of the State an opportunity to test the merits of their young stock in honorable competition with other breeders, and not compel them either to sell their stock undeveloped or put them in competition with horses owned by professional ringers, with all the accessories of the pool box and the betting ring.

The lists of stakes now open include a stake for two year-old mares and geldings, and one for two year-old stallions, in each of which the entrance fee is \$15, divided into three payments, with \$50 added to each stake. The stake for three year-old mares and geldings, and the one for three-year-old stallions call for entrance fees of \$30 each, and the added money is \$75. For the four-year-old stakes the entrance fee is \$30, and to each stake \$100 is added. Stakes for 1886 and 1887 are also open, and breeders should give them their attention.

Care of Horses' Feet.

This subject, which is very interesting to our farmers, who are dependent on their four-footed friends for so much hard labor, was treated by Mr. R. Stone, a practical New England blacksmith, at the winter meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Stone said that we have given little thought to the foot of the horse, because the sensitive parts are not within view, as is a sore upon the shoulder or back. Judging by practice, many believe that every horse must be constantly shod, and that the longer the shoes can be made to stay on the better.

Before taking charge of a horse, one should ask, "what is a shoe for?" The first shoes made were broad enough to cover the entire bottom of the hoof, except a small spot in the center. The hole in the shoe was gradually increased in size until only a narrow rim of iron is left, protecting the outer shell of the hoof. If horses could be kept in a state of nature, they would require no shoes.

Our macadamized roads and paved streets are not natural, and to work our heavy horses upon such artificial surfaces the shoe becomes necessary. But light horses doing light work on country roads, may well go without shoes, or at most, mere tips, to protect the excessive wear at the toes. The frog is a cushion to receive the lower bone of the hoof, and it should be kept soft by close contact with the earth, and not exposed to drying by raising the foot upon high calks. It is not necessary to shoe often in winter, because the hoofs grow slowly in cold weather. For many bad feet the best treatment is to pull off the shoes and turn out to pasture. Idleness in winter spoils many good feet. Idle horses had better be unshod. The owner and not the blacksmith is responsible for most of the lame horses, yet too many suppose that anybody who can drive a nail is fit to shoe a horse. The horse has more friends now than ever before in the history of man. Water is one of the best medicines for bad feet. Wind funnels around the ankle, and keep them wet for hours together, to soften the hoof at the top, where growth only takes place. It cools the foot, and often makes an animal almost a new one. Wrinkles in the hoof often pinch the tender parts and cause lameness. Use no grease on the hoof, but water instead. Shoe so that the foot will stand square and level. In winter, calks must be used so the horse can keep his foot where he puts it, without too much effort and weariness. He described a shoe of his own invention, with round calks of iron with steel centres, which always keep sharp, and which are set in the shoe by screwing, and may be taken out at night if desired. He thought that when horses die, their bodies should be examined and made subjects of study and record, that valuable statistics may be collected bearing upon the diseases of these most noble animals.

Horse Gossip.

The list of winning sires on the English turf for 1884 is headed by Hermit, with Sterling second, Doncaster third, Cambala fourth, Uncas fifth, and Rosencranc sixth. The get of Hermit won \$140,000.

MESSRS. DILLON & BROS., of Normal, McLean County, Ill., send us their annual catalogues of horses and mares. The firm have 50 horses on exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition. Their catalogue contains a large number of finely bred animals.

The Louisville Jockey Club spring meeting will begin May 15, and continue until the 25th. In addition to the Derby, Oaks, and Clark Stakes, already closed, the Club offers a number of stakes, with the conditions so drawn that it affords every horse in training a fair chance of winning something.

Good horses still bring good prices. B. J. Tracy, of Lexington, Ky., recently sold the brown colt Longford, yearling, by Longfellow, dam Laplate, to Planet, for \$4,000. W. S. Barnes & Co. have sold to Dwyer Bros. for \$3,000, the running qualities of the filly Jerome, two years old, brother to Ferida, by Imp. Glenie, dam Lahenderdon, by Lexington, sold at Swigert's sale of yearlings last spring for \$600.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, whose entries closed January 1st, has re-opened four stakes—namely: Lexington, Kentucky, Blue Grass, and Stallion Produce stakes. The first is for foals of 1885; Kentucky

your year foals, and the Stallion Produce stakes are sweepstakes for the get of stallions which have subscribed and paid the amount of \$10. The list of stallions entered will be published Feb. 15, and their get, foals of 1882, will be eligible for entry on or before April 1, 1885.

It is said that Maud S. never weighed a thousand pounds when she was at her heaviest weight. The entire weight of the whole outfit, including driver and all, when she trotted a mile in 2:09 1/4, was only 1,145 lbs. Now, outside of her time speed, we would like to inquire what a horse weighing less than a thousand pounds is good for? The weight is certainly too light for a good driving horse, or for carriage purposes. If there were dozens of horses with the same record as Maud S., and there certainly will be in the natural course of events, the special reason that makes her valuable will no longer exist. We think great speed alone, with no other merit, will not long command the attention it does, and breeders should aim to secure other qualities.

GREAT POPULARITY OF PERCHERONS IN CANADA.—Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action to the large English draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. More than one hundred Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Ill., the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 1,700 head. During the past two months over 600 Percherons have been bought in France and imported into Oaklawn. These purchases have been confined to pedigree animals recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France; the demand by intelligent buyers being almost exclusively for such stock.

The stakes to be run for at the spring meeting of the St. Louis Fair Horse Department closed January 1st. The stakes are very liberal, and arranged to suit all tastes. They include the Carriage Builders' Stake for two year old fillies, three-quarters of a mile; Horse Traders' Stake for two year old colts, three-quarters of a mile; Horse Stakes for two year old colts, three-quarters of a mile; Ellis Walnwright Stakes for all ages; Street Railway Stakes, for three year olds; St. Louis Fair Directors' Stakes, for two years old; St. Louis Hotel Stakes, for three years old and upwards, winter weights, one mile; St. Louis Real Estate Agents' Stakes, for all ages, one mile; and three-quarters, \$100 added; Bankers' and Brokers' Stakes, for three years old, one mile; St. Louis Fair Stallion Stakes for two year olds, three-quarters of a mile, \$2,000 added; Mechanics' Stakes, for two year olds, three-quarters of a mile, \$1,000 added; Brewers' Cup, two miles and a quarter, \$2,000 added; Merchants' Stakes, for all ages, mile heats, \$1,000 added. Thus \$18,000 are offered, an average of \$1,000 for each stake.

"Marbled" Meat.

We had a man ask this question the other day: "What do you mean when you say that the beef of a certain animal is 'finely marbled'?" This term will be often found in agricultural papers, and it may not be a bad plan to stop and ask what we do mean by it. Flesh is said to be "well marbled" when the fat and lean meat is found mingled together. Throughout the system, under the skin, between the muscles and among the fibres there is distributed what is called cellular tissue. Forty-five of the animals are high grade Shorthorns, kept for dairy purposes. A Guernsey bull is now being used, with the intention of changing the entire herd to grade Guernseys. This cross of large milking Shorthorns, with the rich butter-producing Guernseys, bids fair to give Mr. Allen a very choice herd for dairy purposes.

ATHLOPHOROS is a novel word to most people who are not the English language. The Greeks used it once, and so, meaning by it "THE PRIZE-BEARER."

ATHLOPHOROS is the first and only medicine which has carried off the prize as the perfect remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Like two relentless tyrants they have for ages held their suffering victims in their grip. These two suffered have been as brave as the heroes of old, and won the victory.

ATHLOPHOROS has entered the arena, engaged in conflict with the monsters, and won the victory. As the competitors in the Greco-Roman games of old could win only by the most severe trials of endurance, so **ATHLOPHOROS** can only be won by size, not alone by giving temporary relief, but by giving an enduring cure, as well, to those who suffer from the excruciating agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ATHLOPHOROS is a novelty, not only in name, but in its elements. It is unique, any preparation yet introduced.

ATHLOPHOROS is put up with consummate skill, and contains nothing that can possibly harm the most delicate constitution.

Now, do you want to suffer on and on?

If you want to know what to do, call on "Athlophoros" WILL Cure You.

If you cannot get **ATHLOPHOROS** of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price— one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you send to our druggist, but we will not charge extra for sending it, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

DETROIT, JACKMAN & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

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WILSON'S CABINET CREAMERY & BARREL CHURN AND ALL DAIRY SUPPLIES.

WILSON'S CABINET CREAMERY.

Horticultural.

HORTICULTURE AT THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Horticultural Hall.

exposure to light is not favorable. Those American apples that remain months in barrels stored away in cellars it is certain do not deteriorate in flavor, for the last of them came out almost as fresh and quite as good flavored as when they arrived, and the barrels are dark enough, and practically air-tight.

Last autumn, about the beginning of December, I saw some remarkably fine examples of Lord Suffield apple, not a keeping kind, that had been buried in sand from the time they were gathered. Coming to one's own experience in such matters, I believe it is very much like that of others similarly situated, and it is unfavorable to airy and light fruit rooms having a southern aspect, because in such structures, although the fruit ripens earlier than it does in cool, dark chambers, and quite as well, it does not keep nearly so well nor so long, and keeping, in my opinion, is one of the most important points in fruit-storing. In fact, to keep the fruit for as long a period as possible, is the chief aim of most gardeners. Our fruit room here was built with double walls, double ceiling, and double floor, and it did not cost much, if any more, than a single-walled structure. The aspect is north, and, provided the door is not opened too frequently, nor the windows or ventilators, it is surprising how steady the temperature remains in all weathers. Hence we find it invaluable for preserving all sorts of fruits at sea, also vegetables, such as French beans in spring when we have a glut, cucumbers, and even flowers when occasion has required. In a room of this kind I have seen apples kept in perfectly sound and good condition, without a wrinkle or a blemish, for two years at least, and that is as long or longer than most of us need to keep apples and pears. When apples or pears become ripe in the usual sense, I do not think the process of maturation can go on with advantage afterwards, as that means decay and loss of flavor, which in storage we should try to arrest, and that can only be done by placing the fruit where it will be cool, dry, and screened from the sun and air.

Between the spaces devoted to plants, four flat tables extend the entire length of the hall; interrupted only by the central fountain. These tables are given up to fruits, those at the front or northern end being occupied by the exhibits of northern fruits, including apples, pears, grapes, and a few specimens of other northern fruits; while the southern end is devoted to citrus fruits, and others climatically associated with them. Prominent among these are the oranges of Florida, outranking and overshadowing everything else. Among these and noticeable for great beauty, though of small size, we note the mandarin and Tangerine varieties, said to be of superior flavor, also the Navel, so named, doubtless on account of the peculiar formation of the apex. At the northern end of the tables stands a pyramid of oranges, probably three feet in height, and of similar diameter at the base. Among these fruits will also be found limes, lemons, shaddock, grape fruits, (looking like enormously large oranges, but much lighter colored,) sapodillas, Japanese persimmons, and other fruits, as well as coconuts, yet in the husk, together with several that are in process of growth, showing the manner in which the germ forces its way out of one of the "eyes," (so noticeable in the nuts when the outer covering or husk is removed,) and breaks through the tough fibrous husk. We also noted among these curiosities of a more fervid climate, a few plates of the peculiar pods of the tamarind, sometimes prepared and sold as a preserve or confection. A plant of vanilla also occurs among these varieties, but it is not in fruit.

Black Walnut Culture.
Mr. Graves, of Texas, ten years ago planted ten acres to walnut trees, by hand, two hundred to the acre, in all two thousand trees. The trees are now nine inches through, and grow at the rate of an inch a year, and when twenty years old they will be worth \$25 a tree, making the forest worth at that time \$50,000. But this is not all. Last year the trees bore 400 bushels of walnuts, which brought \$35 per bushel, making \$1,000 for the ten acres of land—good interest for land worth \$15 per acre. If at the age of twenty years, half of the trees are cut and sold for \$25 a tree, or \$35,000, the nuts per year from the remaining 1,000 trees will be worth \$2,500 a year—Gardeners' Monthly.

Horticultural Notes.
SEVERAL members of the Western New York Farmers' Club recently expressed the idea that the poorer class of apples is worth more for feeding to stock than for grinding in the cider mill. They increase the milk and butter to the case of cows, and add flesh to the horses.

It is said that one of the best uses that can be made of old tin cans is to melt the solder from them by heating them on the fire, and then, after cooling, wrap the tin around the stems of small fruit trees, placing the lower end in the soil. This will be to protect the trees from being girdled by mice.

THOUSANDS of bushels of apples were left lying in the orchards of Western New York this fall, because they were too cheap to pay for marketing. Where farmers have convenience for keeping them till midwinter, it is scarcely to be doubted that they will be well paid for the needed care and labor.

Mr. FOWLER, of the Western New York Farmers' Club, thinks the comparative immunity of the apple crop of the current year from worms is due in great measure to the entire failure of the crop one and two years ago. Next year he predicts an abundance of codling moths, bred from the present season's large crop.

Mr. WALDO BROWN, of Ohio, has been growing pears for 25 years, and says he has found pear culture to be fairly profitable. He has found the Butiful, Flemish Beauty, Seckel and Tyson to be free from blight. The blight will sometimes attack an orchard, and then disappear, and the trees that remain will be healthy and do well.

W. C. BARRY says a tree overloaded with fruit can neither perfect the fruit nor ripen its wood properly, and in a severe climate is quite likely to succumb to a degree of cold which under proper treatment it could have resisted. The grape is very sensitive in this respect. It is safe to say that millions of trees are annually ruined in this country by over cropping.

CONCERNING Fay's Prolific currant, Josiah Hoopes, in the New York Tribune, says: "Fay's Prolific, with two years' fruiting, is certainly a curiosity. The immense bunches as represent-

ed by the woodcuts which ushered this new variety into notice, were I think surprised in 'real life' by some clusters grown the past summer. The berry is no better than the old Red Dutch, and it is questionable whether it will yield as much as the latter per plant. That will have to be decided as the plants increase in size."

SAYS the Husbandman: "Cabbages that are not entirely headed on the approach of cold weather will often form fair heads during winter, if placed root downward in a pit of sufficient depth to bring the tops of the leaves just above the surface of the ground, and covered with sufficient straw or hay to prevent severe freezing. The cabbages should be placed sufficiently close to cause a slight in, ward pressure upon the leaves, but not so close as to prevent the enlargement of the heads. The covering should be put on by degrees as winter approaches, increasing finally to a foot in thickness."

Both sides of the hall a broad space extending through the building, is devoted to plants and flowers; a portion being separately enclosed to provide a means of securing the adaptation of temperature to such varieties of plants as require special conditions. These spaces are already occupied by large numbers of Mexican and other plants, among which is a very extensive collection of cacti from Texas and Mexico is especially notable. Near the central fountain stands a large coco with a crop of half grown nuts upon it, and flanking it on either side in large tubs, are two specimens, six to eight feet in height, of the Banyan or India fig, with its characteristic system of aerial roots, extending from the branches to the ground.

During the past week a steamer load of plants arrived from Mexico, among which were several cocoa palms, 20 or more feet in height, several of which are being planted about the fountain and elsewhere in the hall.

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REVERSIBLE FRAMES.
Dr. C. H. Whiting: Reversal causes the bees to attack the combs to the bottom bar, and if not done too late in the season it causes the bees to remove the honey from the brood-combs to the top. T. M. Cobb: I have used wide frames for two years, but they are now stowed away upstairs, where they are likely to remain. I use the Heddon case, and like it very much.

Prof. Cook: I have used both wide frames and cases, and I must say that I think Mr. Cobb is justified in making his decision. I have used the Heddon case during the past season, and I may say that I like it.

President Hutchinson: It was not until I saw the Heddon case that I could be induced to go into the business of producing comb honey. Objection has been made to the bee-spaces between the sections, and in Mr. Root's locality it has weight, but in our locality the bees do not put propolis upon smooth surfaces unless they are in contact, hence the top and bottom bars of the sections remain unsailed. If the sections touched each other, bees would be killed when one case is placed over the other.

Dr. A. B. Mason: If I could find a satisfactory device, I would adopt reversible frames.

M. S. West: I have used both wide frames and cases, and prefer the wide frames.

R. L. Taylor: I have used wide frames, the Deane system, and the Heddon case; and after using the latter for two years, I could not think of giving it up for anything else.

Secretary Cutting: I can see one objection to the Heddon case; it has no outer case, and the bees in the surplus department are more likely to be affected by changes of temperature. The hives can be shaded, but I should think that the cool nights would drive the bees from the sections.

President Hutchinson: We shade the hives. Mr. Cutting should also remember that there is a "heat within" as well as "without," and that this heat can escape more readily when there is no outer case.

Mr. C. would not put on an overcoat to keep himself cool, would he? The bees do not leave the sections in the coolest nights that occur during the honey season. It is doubtful if they could, unless they went out of the hive.

J. H. Robertson: I have used every device or case that has been introduced into Michigan, and I have never found anything yet equal to the Heddon case.

Geo. E. Hilton: Were his bees left as well supplied with honey as your own?

Dr. Whiting: They might not have been; they certainly had more brood, and if they lacked honey, it was because it had been stored in the sections, and had been sold for twice as much as it would cost to buy sugar to winter them, and the sugar is a safer food than honey for winter.

Prof. A. J. Cook: If we can get the honey into the sections, have the broad combs full of brood, and the combs left empty in the fall so that sugar can be fed; if we can receive all these advantages by using reversible frames, they are certainly a great thing.

As President Hutchinson found it somewhat difficult to perceive and "take notes" at the same time, Vice-President Taylor, by request, took the chair.

TWO ENTRANCES.
Some one asked if it was advisable, when using hives more than one story high, to have an entrance for each story,

case is added next the hive, and by the time the added case is one-half finished, the top case is ready to come off; and unless separators are used, it is necessary to remove a whole case at once.

Geo. E. Hilton: Do not use separators, yet I can remove part of the sections as soon as they are finished, and by shoving the unfinished sections all to one side, and placing a finished side next to the empty sections, I have no trouble.

PUTTING FOUNDATION INTO SECTIONS.

Mr. R. L. Taylor explained the working of a Parker foundation fastener. Secretary Cutting can put in the foundation more rapidly with a fastener worked by the foot. Dr. Kezartee used water in stead of honey as a lubricant when putting in foundation. One lot of foundation fell down, and he could give no reason. A. I. Root said that it might have been caused by the sections being damp: Mr. Taylor agreed.

SECRECTION OF WAX.

Prof. Cook: There is no doubt in my mind that bees do not secrete wax when they have no use for it. I have hived swarms upon empty frames, and those having combs stored the most honey.

President Hutchinson: Was it comb or extracted.

President Hutchinson: Have you compared the results of hiving bees upon foundation (not combs) and upon empty frames?

Prof. Cook: No, I have not.

President Hutchinson: You have probably read of my experiments upon this subject. Now, had your brood frames been empty, your surplus department filled with foundation or comb, and the two apartments separated with a queen-excluding honey-board, do you think you would have secured any less honey?

Prof. Cook: I do not know. Perhaps more honey would have been stored had the whole hive been filled with comb, but more of it would have been stored in the brood-nest instead of in the surplus department.

President Hutchinson: Well, if the non-use of foundation in the brood-frames will secure the storing of the honey in the sections instead of in the brood-nest, I am in favor of the plan. I shall conduct some more conclusive experiments during another season.

We shall continue the report next week, and follow it with some of the papers read before the convention.

WIDE FRAMES VS. CASES.

A. I. Root: My preference is for the wide frame, or for such a style of case that the sections are protected upon all sides, for, in our locality, propolis is so plentiful that everything is soon covered with it.

Dr. Whiting: My preference is for the wide frame, but I want one in which the top is removable, so that the sections can be taken out with less trouble.

A. I. Root: Many bee-keepers use a "follower" to remove the sections from both wide frames and cases.

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TIERING-UP SECTIONS.

President Hutchinson: When the first case is one-half finished, I raise it and put another case under it, when the second case is one-half finished, another

case is added next the hive, and by the time the added case is one-half finished, the top case is ready to come off; and unless separators are used, it is necessary to remove a whole case at once.

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During the year \$2,370,000 pieces, aggregat-
ing \$16,949,000, were coined at the Philadel-
phia mint.

Michigan and Illinois are the only States
whose postal service has been self-sustaining
the past year.

Washington and vicinity was shaken by an
earthquake on the 2nd. The shock was slight,
but perceptible.

New York gossips say Vanderbilt's fortune
has diminished one-half during the late busi-
ness depression.

Pat Egan, saloon keeper of East St. Louis,
has been arrested for robbing the city clerk's
office of \$3,000 last May.

The Louisiana sugar crop is a partial failure
this year on account of drought early in the
season and high water later.

The Bristol tunnel, on the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad, near Junction City, O., took
fire last week. No trains can pass.

The Mill Glen woolen factory at North
Adams, Mass., burst on the 2nd. The loss, \$100,
000.

Two buildings at Lawrence, Mass., filled
with lumber and painted furniture on the 2nd,
one a loss to the owners, \$30,000.

The night watchman was severely burned.

Gen. Grant, it is said, has pledged \$100,000
to meet his debts of \$100,000 to Vanderbilt,
who himself added the sum from the amount due him.

Mrs. Cammack, of Washington, recently
found in an old trunk deeds to property in
Philadelphia, worth \$15,000,000. The deeds
settle the question of title beyond dispute.

The widow Rooney, of Wilmington, Del.,
was fatally beaten by burglars New Year's
Eve, in the attempt to get \$3,000 from her,
which she was known to have.

A district telegraph boy in New York City,
who was intrusted with \$1,365 worth of con-
ducts to be cashed, ran away with the money
and left for Syracuse, N. Y., with \$1,050 of the
cash left.

The Foundling Hospital at Denver, Colo.,
which has been run by a lot of religious fanat-
ics, has been closed by the authorities. They
took the babies and let them die of neglec-
tion, claiming God would cure them without med-
icine if He wanted them to live.

Complaint is made that New York school
children are in the habit of running away and
camping out on rock-ribbed ledges and cholate
rocks. "Holes" are filled with sweet-
ened kerosene oil and alcohol. The teachers of
the schools want the manufacture stopped.

At Rochester, N. Y., on the 1st, a German
woman named Anna Deckhoff was hit by a
train in the depot, and tried to kill herself in
the same way. She had expected to meet her
husband who came to America last August,
but he did not come, and she believed herself
deserted.

The New York World last week published
statistics showing that one-third less working-
men were employed in 1884 than during the
previous year in the New England and Middle
States and that there are over 300,000 men
idle in the north, but that things look hopeful
for the schools want the manufacture stopped.

Near Grafton, W. Va., New Year's Eve, some
quarantine men from rail into a fire, with
the result of derailing the St. Louis express,
on the Baltimore and Ohio road, wrecking the
train, killing the engineer instantly and scald-
ing the fireman so that he died in a few hours.
The poet clerk was also fatally injured.

Prof. Frooter believes in the existence of a
race of marine animals which rends the
longest, the plesiosaur, of the second era,
and which are the "sea serpents" of
modern navigation. One of these monsters
was seen off the Pearl Islands, near Panama,
which appeared near a ship, so that all
the crew and passengers saw it.

James F. Scranton, teller and assistant
agent of the Lexington City National Bank
at Lexington, Ky., has taken a trip to Canada.
His loss would not be so deeply felt if he had
not taken \$40,000 of the bank's funds with him.
He left a note for the bank examiner,
who has in turn referred to the inspector
knowing the embankment, and saying it
would be useless to look for him or the money
either.

Foreign.
The Case of Russia will be crowned Emperor
of Central Asia at Samarcand in 1886.

Gen. Gordon managed to get a dispatch to
Wolseley, December 14th, stating he was
safe and Kharourt all right.

A dynamite explosion occurred on the
Underground Railroad at London on the 2nd. No
one was hurt, and the damage was slight.

Turkish bandits are committing
atrocities in Macedonia. Priests, women
and children are especially objects of their cruelty,
and their outrages are infamous. The auth-
orities are apathetic, and the bandits continue
their depredations un molested.

At Cholet, France, a portion of the roof of
the theater collapsed during the performance,
while about 1,000 persons were in the house.
The lights were extinguished and a scene of
despair followed. About 150 persons
were wounded, many it is feared
fatally.

Departs from Spain show that the dam-
age done by the recent earthquake which vis-
ited that country was much greater, both to
life and property, than was supposed. The
distress in Andalucia is extreme. The hab-
itants have fled to the open country, and
are suffering from insufficient food and cloth-
ing. Other, and not less severe shocks have
followed the first, and the people are panic-
stricken.

Frauds and Quacks.
Have imposed upon the people so much that
the company that manufacture the Electric
Medical appliances (which are really a good
thing) have been obliged to adopt a novel plan
in order to get them introduced. They send
them on trial, and if they fail to cure they
make no charge whatever for the pads. They
have many testimonials of wonderful cures;
and we would advise all who are not enjoying
good health to write and get their book, which
gives full particulars, and which they send
free. A letter or postal addressed Electric
Mfg Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will always reach
them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BERKSHIRES

We have some beautiful young hogs, which we are
offering at a moderate price. Also some splendid
fall pigs that will sell cheap if ordered soon.

— N. A. CLAPP, Milford, Mich.

JERSEYS
For Sale Cheap.

Two heifer calves, bred from the stock of the
Hon. Isaac Marston, and eligible to register in
the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Ped-
igree furnished on application, and warranted as
represented. Address J. N. C. FARNER, Office, Detroit, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL
FOR SALE.

Cal. Brownie No. 660, black and white, calved
April 18th, 1880. Sire, Hector; dam, Norzd.

GARDNER & VARY,
Box 750, Marshall, Mich.

ACENTS WANTED

Is every township to sell Cunningham's Pa. m.

Register. A good opportunity for sons, and others. Address BURTON & CUNNINGHAM, 50 Lared St. West, Detroit, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME
OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
MICHIGAN
Trotting Horse Breeders
ASSOCIATION,

TO BE HELD AT

Detroit, Aug. 12 & 13, 1885.

The following Trotting Stakes are opened to close
February 1, 1885. The entrance money for each
is to be payable in the amount of \$100.00, to be paid
to First prize, \$100.00, Second, \$100.00, Third, \$50.00,
and the third, ten days before the meeting.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Stakes for two year old mares and geldings
\$15 entrance, with \$50 added. Payments \$5,
\$5 and \$5.

Stakes for three year old mares and geldings
\$20 entrance, with \$75 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and
\$10.

Stakes for four year old stallions \$30 entrance
with \$100 added. Payments \$7.50, \$7.50 and
\$15.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

Stakes for two year old stallions, \$15 entrance
with \$50 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and \$5.

Stakes for four year old mares and geldings
\$20 entrance, with \$75 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and \$10.

Stakes for four year old stallions \$30 entrance
with \$100 added. Payments \$7.50, \$7.50 and
\$15.

PRIZE MONEY.—The amount of the
prize money to be paid out will be determined
by the number of entries, and the amount of
the entrance money.

Stakes for foals of 1884, to be trotted in 1885,
\$10 entrance, with \$30 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and
\$10.

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Poetry

THE WISDOM OF THE DEAD.

My love has been dead for an hour;
Oft she has been true to me,
She had loved me in passion and pain,
She had followed o'er land and sea.

And I had been true to her,
Or as true as a man may be;
He does not love like a girl,
And follow o'er land and sea.

But I loved her the best of all,
Though I may have had other friends,
And if ever she doubted me,
She made me divine amends.

But an hour before she died
My beautiful worshiper said,
If I could swear I had always been true,
Then she should be happy dead.

Ah! I wonder how much they know,
These dead with their strange new powers,
And I wonder can they be hurt
By fully and fault of ours.

Oh! the very thought appals,
And I shrink with sad'rn dread,
That although she loved me so
She may not be happy dead!

Hattie Tyng Griswold.

WHITE FLOWERS.

What are the snow-flakes? Daisies white,
Roses that died on a summer night,
When the deep sky put on a deeper hue,
And the world smiled out into violet blue,
When the air was fragrant the whole night through
And the stars hung low and bright.

What is the frost? The early flowers
That woke into life in the wild March hours,
And, full afraid of its boisterous mood,
Trembled and paled when they shuddered, stood,
Close to the heart of the shivering wood,
That under its brown cloak cower!

What is winter? Why, just the ghost
Of the dear old summer we've loved and lost;
The white reflection of all things sweet,
All the most p'rfect, most complete.
All that the heart goes out to meet
Lie under the snow and frost!

Vick's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

DEACON McNAB'S PRODIGAL.

The deacon watched anxiously for his son's reply to his letter. He felt sure that Alexander would reply. He judged from his own standpoint, and from his knowledge of his disreputable young man. He forgot to take into account the influence of marriage, and of living in a community where men have to be careful in matters of contradiction. He was ignorant of many circumstances in his son's life which made this letter of less importance to him than it was to the lonely, anxious sender of it. He was sorry at its tone, and he said to his wife: "I have been a little premature. Scotchmen have long memories for offenses, as well as for a kindness. I will wait a year and write again."

But a year passed and he did not write; two and three years, and then he began to think he could hardly write again unless his father requested it. He might be suspected, if he did, of mercenary motives. He had better let things alone. So year after year passed away, and the silence was unbroken.

In the meantime a great change had taken place in the deacon; but it had been so gradual that his oldest friends rather thought their estimate of him had been wrong than that his character had altered. "He is hard when you first know him, but he mellows as your friendship grows," said McLaurin, who had been a familiar friend for forty years. But it was something more than the mellowing of time. As drops of water will wear away granite, so the preaching of Dominic Frazer had told upon the deacon's spiritual nature. There had indeed been times when he had seriously disapproved him, when he had even feared he was listening to something very like Armenianism, but through it all very few Sabbath after the words of Jesus had not found his soul, even in its most secret places.

In the ninth year of his son's absence he began to remember him very tenderly and to find excuses for him. "He was very young, and he had my sins high temper and quick tongue. I ken well I has a gunpowder temper, and the laddie was like a flash o' fire; in the vera nature o' things mischievous would come. I wish I ken where he is at'." Perhaps I ought. I mean, perhaps it would be kind like to look after him. I wouldn't like to meet his mother in another world if I had failed in mercy to the lad. Whatever way can I make it up wi' him?"

It was in a mood of this kind he went to church one morning. His thoughts wandered a great deal until they fitted into the words which the deacon was reading—the words in which the wise woman of Tekoh urged David to bring back his banished son Absalom. He pointed out the imperfection of David's conduct, in that, though he brought him back, he suffered him not to see his face. Then he turned to the father of the newer dispensation, limned in Christlike colors, running to meet his prodigal when afar off, taking him to his breast with kisses of forgiveness, calling together his friends to rejoice with him over the son that was lost and found.

When the deacon left the church it was with one fixed purpose—to go and find his son.

"And you'll do right, deacon," said the domine. "You are bold and vigorous, and needn't fear the travel. You have plenty o' skill to go to the lad; maybe he hasn't a bawbee to come to you. He may have fallen very low—has you thought of that?"

"Ay, have I. If I can find him, however low he has fallen, I'll lift him up and give him a son's portion in a' things."

"If that is the spirit you are in go your ways, deacon, and the Lord go with you. Where to first?"

"He wrote me a letter free a town on the Gulf o' Mexico in Texas; but I have written twice to that place and got no an-

swer back, for I bid him leave it on pain o' my displeasure, and he'll have gone, but whenever way is mair than I can tell."

In a month the deacon was in New Orleans, and from there he went to Corpus Christi; but since Alexander McNab had lived there it had been visited by an epidemic of yellow fever, and the population had been a constantly shifting one. No one remembered him.

"I'll go up to the seat of government," he said to himself; "where there is law-making there'll be lawyers. Maybe I'll find the lad among them."

So he bought a horse and buggy and went leisurely through the country. It was in the first week in June, and he was lost in amazement and delight. There was a pomp and glory in the sunshine and flowers which he never dreamed of; and as he rode through miles of blooming grasses and saw the countless herds of cattle and felt all the lonely beauty and peace sink into his soul, he said rapidly, "Here one ken's that the earth is the Lord's." The highly oxygenated atmosphere gave him a feeling of exhilaration; he found himself singing lines of his favorite hymns or snatches of such authorized songs as "Auld Lang Syne" or "Scots who ha' wi' Wallace bled." But the strange happiness in his heart put entirely down to the credit of conscience, "It's a gran' thing," he thought, "to be on an errand o' mercy. I dinna wonder now there are many philanthropists."

However, on the fourth day he left the open prairies and got into the pine woods. The heat increased, unknown insects troubled him, he saw huge snakes gliding away into the underbrush, there were strange sounds all around, and a sense of awful solemnity came over him. He was alone with God in the thick woods, and he feared Him as he had never done before. All day long the prayer of contrition and adoration was on his lips. Toward the gloaming he was delighted to reach the prairie again and to meet two travelers.

"Good night, stranger."

"Gude night to bathe o' you. Ken you what I can get a bite and a sup and night's lodgin'?"

"Yes, sir—straight ahead. They are right smart folks, and you'd best light there for to-night, I reckon."

"Thank you, gentlemen. Gude night."

He rode on very anxiously. The sun was sinking fast, and an inexpressible name was around him. One lonely silent bird flying hastily to its covert gave a still eerier feeling to the hour and scene. Suddenly he heard the joyful laughter of children at play. He quickened his pace, rounded a clump of trees, and then saw a white house spreading its soft beneath them. Some children, black and white, came running to the little gate to meet two travelers.

"Well, bairns, is the Judge at home?"

"No, but ma is," said a little lad about six years old. "Go to the house, sir; Jim and I will take your buggy."

He let them take it very gladly, and went to the house. A pretty little woman met him on the piazza. She needed no explanations. He was a stranger wanting food and shelter, and she gave them with a charming courtesy that at once put the deacon at ease.

"I am sorry my husband is away," she said, with a pardonable wifely pride, "but he is a member of the Legislature, and it is now in session."

Then the children came back, and the deacon took to them wonderfully. Children were a new form of humanity to him; he knew nothing about them. But there was an independence and good fellowship about the little lad, as he told him all about his animals and his adventures, that delighted the old man.

After a little they went to bed in the next room, and he heard them saying their prayers to their mother. "God bless grandpapa!" How the words smote him. He grew so nervous and restless that when the baby slipped out the same petition he could no longer sit still. He walked to the window, where there was a table and a lamp and some newspapers. Then he noticed a large Bible, and he drew it toward him. Almost unconsciously he turned to the family register. "Alexander McNab, born in Glasgow, March 29, 18—," was the first name he saw. He made no out-cry; he never moved. His eyes were riveted upon the words and upon those that followed: "Mary Bayor, born in Galveston, Janet McNab, David McNab, Mary McNab, Margaret McNab, Peter McNab." On the opposite page the "death of Janet McNab, aged ten months." He had objected to her bearing her grandmother's name, and she was in Heaven with her.

He opened the door softly and went out on the piazza. God had led him to his son's house, and he had eaten at his son's table and had not known it. His emotions were incommunicable, even to the heavenly Father. He sat as still in his joy as he had often done in his grief and opened not his mouth, because he was so sure that God had done it.

After a little Alexander's wife came and sat down beside him, and he encouraged her to talk of her husband and his prospects. She, at least, believed in him truly. He was the best and greatest man in Texas—she had not a doubt about it. Peter could have smiled if he had not been so full of thought. Finally he asked her if her husband was born in Texas.

"Oh, no!" she answered, frankly, "he was born in Glasgow, a town in Scotland. I suppose you know the city, for you talk like a Scotchman."

"I have many friends and business connections there, ma'am."

She hesitated a few moments and then asked: "Did you ever know or hear tell of Mr. Peter McNab? He is a lawyer."

"I may say I ken him very well. I dinna think much o' him either, ma'am. He's a hard sul'd man."

"He is my husband's father, so you must not say so here. His son thinks very highly of him, and perhaps you may be mistaken. In business men, even kind men are often obliged to be hard." Then she turned the conversation, and the deacon was glad of it.

He did not sleep much, and the next morning was on the road to Austin at

daybreak. He reached there in the afternoon, and went to Smith's Hotel. A few words of inquiry satisfied him.

The Judge was staying there—he would be in from the Capitol about 5 o'clock. If the gentleman had any private business there was no use going there. The Judge was chairman of a committee, and not apt to be on the floor in the daytime.

Peter could not sit still. He refreshed himself, and then turned his face to the great white building standing so loftily at the head of the beautiful avenue. He soon entered its halls and gazed upon such a body of lawsmen as he had never dreamed of seeing, and he was wonderfully impressed both by the men and the methods. But he did not find his son, and after an hour's stay he determined to go back to the hotel and wait there for him.

We were silent for awhile. I was the first to speak:

"Thanksgiving's gone, boys, but if we live until Christmas we can have a dinner, and won't be hungry after we have eaten."

"How?" inquired my two comrades eagerly.

"We won't feel much hunger than we do if we each put by a spoonful of meat and a spoonful of gookas every day from now until Christmas, and I think our savings will make a dinner that will be satisfying."

After some discussions as to the relative strength of our appetite and our wills, it was decided to lay our six spoonfuls of food every day, all agreeing that the spoonfuls should not be heaped, but evened.

I dined that night of feasting on all the good things in the way of food that I had ever heard of or eaten. The next morning we made two bags of generous size. In the afternoon when our ratings came, we put three spoonfuls of gookas in one bag and three spoonfuls of meat in the other. Every succeeding day the bags received their portion, and were felt of affectionately, to find out how much they contained.

Christmas morning, 1864, after being long waited for, came at last. The faint light of the morning found us stirring.

We had hoarded our fuel, saving a little every day. It was not an easy thing to do, for the daily fuel ration of ninety men was three sticks of pinewood of average size. To this supply we had added by picking up every splinter as large as a toothpick and every chip as large as a cent piece that we discovered in our wandering about the stockade.

The occupants of a shebang near our own, in addition to the usual cooking utensils—quart bottles and tin or sheet-iron pans—possessed a gunboat. This was a piece of old roofing tin, made into a pan more than a foot long and about six inches wide and deep. The corners where the tin had been cut off or turned were soldered with cornmeal. It was not sightly, but was convenient. We had bargained before for the use of this gunboat.

"You are very strict about a bawbee deacon," said one of them.

"Just as, Mr. McIntyre; but my son, Judge McNab, is coming home to take the business, and he's no man to put up wi' a baubie wrang, I can tell you that."

He rode on very anxiously. The sun was sinking fast, and an inexpressible name was around him. One lonely silent bird flying hastily to its covert gave a still eerier feeling to the hour and scene. Suddenly he heard the joyful laughter of children at play. He quickened his pace, rounded a clump of trees, and then saw a white house spreading its soft beneath them. Some children, black and white, came running to the little gate to meet two travelers.

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"Alexander McNab, born in Glasgow, March 29, 18—," was the first name he saw.

He had always been very reticent about his son's long absence. There were none of his friends that felt at liberty to ask any questions or to make any remarks to him about his return except Baillie Scott, who was, perhaps just a little nettled at Peter's air of satisfaction.

The fire was lighted. The gookas had been soaked the night before, and were now put in the gunboat covered with water, and the gunboat was set over the fire upon two mud bricks made for the occasion. A watched pot may not boil, but a watched gunboat did, for three heads bend forward and six eyes gazed intently upon the contents of the vessel over the fire, until the water was bubbling and the peas dancing in and out among the bubbles.

At short intervals a few peas were taken out on a spoon and allowed to cool, and a pea was tasted by each of us and judgment given as to its being done. Finally the gookas were cooked enough. Meantime the fire had thickened, so that there was danger of its being scorched. The peas were dark skinned, and had given over the fire, until the water was bubbling and the peas dancing in and out among the bubbles.

At last our dinner was ready. The gunboat was put on the ground in the centre of the shebang, and we sat around it. Two of us had small tin cans and one a flat piece of sheet iron for plates, and each had a spoon. No one of us would have been called a religious man, but we hesitated, looked at one another, bowed our heads and were still. But it was only for a moment, and then the Kentuckian volunteered to act as host, and helped us to eat.

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Even the huntsman himself grew quite attached to him, and when at last the frost broke up, it was with very different feelings to those he had previously entertained that he set about the preparations for the run.

In due time, however, the field assembled, huntsmen and hounds all the more eager to lay down, drew our blankets over us and slept. We were awakened near night by a neighbor who called us that we might get our rations. After returning to the shebang the huntsman said: "Boys, I'll think of that dinner as long as I live. Why, I ain't hungry yet."—*Illustrated Weekly*.

It Picks the Crocodile's Teeth.

In the case of the great saurian of the Nile all that Aristotle tells us is borrowed from Herodotus, with the exception of the number of eggs it is said to lay, and it is curious to notice that he even tells the story of the little bird (trochilus) which eats the leeches out of the crocodile's mouth—a story long discredited, but which has been to a great extent corroborated by M. Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, the eminent French naturalist, who has long resided in Egypt and had repeated occasions to ascertain that the story of Herodotus was correct in substance at least. He found that a little bird, the black-headed plover (Pluvianus aegyptius), flies incessantly from place to place, searching everywhere, even in the crocodile's mouth, for insects, such as gnats, which attack the great saurian in innumerable swarms and enter its mouth, cover the inner surface of the palate with a brownish-black crust. The little plover comes and delivers him from his trouble-some enemies. That curious friendship exist between animals widely different from each other in form and habit is well known to naturalists; we may instance the case of the rhinoceros and the elephant, which are often attended by little birds known as rhinoceros birds, which feed on the beasts and which serve as well to warm them of approaching danger; the great pachyderms are exceedingly angry; and declared he would punish him to the full extent of the law if he should ever return.

The widow—who was only a step-mother to this boy—was most anguished and troubled at the boy's delinquency. She tried to appease the master, but in vain. Knowing of her little property, the man finally offered to cancel the articles of apprenticeship if the widow would give him her little store of twelve pounds, all that she had between herself and poverty.

Soon after the husband's death, the boy was abandoned, and Master Reynard was reprieved. He was once more installed as the family pet.—*Leisure Hours*.

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Feminine Attractiveness.

Claire Belle says: "There is nothing more cheerful to the sight of a young person than a clean, soft couch, pleasant to the touch, and giving promise of dainty rest. I may

FEEDING THE MILCH COW.

A paper read by E. R. Phillips, of Bay City, at the annual meeting of the Michigan Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Lansing on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1883.

The subject assigned me for the opening of discussion is feeding the milch cow. The feeding or nutritive value of all the different kinds of food commonly used has been investigated and published in our farm and stock journals, so that we may know what food contains the elements that the animal can assimilate to produce fat, what to mix with the fat, what is available for flesh, what to add to the muscle structure, and what to add to the milk. With all that I have been able to learn from these valuable investigations I am not satisfied with the result of feeding for heat. I think heat can be produced by some other means. I have shown a marked increase in the fat of the milk when the temperature gets below freezing in the stable where they stand. No amount of food has been sufficient to keep up the flow of milk in my experience. I have no trouble in getting a good flow with feed in warm weather. No doubt the dairy exceeds in importance the feeding and care of the stock. The milch cow should have all the feed she can convert to milk. Some cows will eat more than others.

The cow that can convert most food into milk has the best right to be paid the most. Milk cows had better have as great a variety of food as the circumstances of the owner will permit, so that the tastes may be fully supplied. It is also well to have the best meat quality. It should be remembered that what comes out of the cow must first be put in at the mouth. The general custom of this country in the summer time is to let cows have the run of the pasture, and any care in this respect. The pasture contains a variety of grasses; the elements are assimilated in proportion to meet all the wants of the animal. The soiling system is probably the most economical, as cows waste a great amount of feed by trampling and lying down. Besides, it is the feed that supports the labor of gathering her own food. By the soiling system the feeder has the whole master under his control. He can feed in such quantity as to have all eaten, and stock will eat in the stall, and the owner will not refuse in pasture. One acre of clover mown and fed to a cow will feed as many as four acres will take.

The greatest judgment will be required in the selection of feed. Food refused by one cow will be refused by another, and we have to study the likes and dislikes of the different animals. Cows should be handled gently, so that they will be quiet in the presence of the feeder. The cow will soon eat any wholesome ration set before her by the feeder. The condition in which food is given will exert a perceptible influence. All grain feed should be ground and mixed with a variety of cut fodder, wet, so that when the cow eats she is not liable to the grippe. In the first stomach, raise it to the end, and remasticate to aid digestion.

A good feed for milch cows may be made by cutting equal portions of cornstalks and clover hay, wetting with water, and mixing with it in a box for the purpose; cover and let stand from six to twelve hours before feeding. The above may be improved by the addition of a little oil cake and a sprinkling of corn meal. Two pounds of cut corn meal, to 100 lbs. of grain feed, is sufficient to keep up the heat and waste of the animal body. All food in excess of that up to the capacity of the animal to assimilate goes to the production of milk, or of fat.

It must be kept in mind that the food of support comes first. There can be no production until after the food of support. If the cow gives milk on food only, she will not support the animal, and there is no production. The cost of feed to the support of the family is the same cost of food fed to a beef animal of the same weight. If you have a good cow feed and cherish her; if you have a poor one feed and sell her to the butcher.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A State Farmers' Institute will be held at the Opera House, Flushing, Genesee Co., on January 15 and 16, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. The following is the programme:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885, AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Musical.

Prayer.

Orations. Addresses by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt—President.

Lecture—"Practical Agriculture at Agricultural Colleges"—Prof. Samuel Johnson.

Paper—"Breeding of Cattle, their Care and Management"—T. F. Sotham, of Flint.

Music.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

Musical.

Prayer.

Paper—"Wheat Culture"—Hon. S. R. Billings, of Riehlefield.

Paper—"Improved Breeds of Stock as Compared with Common"—M. R. Free man, of Flushing.

Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

Musical.

Prayer.

Paper—"Breeding of Horses"—Milo Hollowell, of Flushing.

Lecture—"Drainage"—Prof. R. C. Carpenter.

Paper—"Country Roads"—A. L. Aldrich, of Flint.

Music.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

Musical.

Prayer.

Paper—"Rotation of Crops"—Prof. R. C. Kedzie.

Paper—"The Farmers' Son, his Relation to the Farm, the Home, Society and the Nation"—H. R. Dewey, of Grand Blanc.

Music.

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says:

"The autumn sown acreage of 1884 is from 10 to 15 per cent. below that of 1883. Young crops continue to show a healthy and promising appearance. Farmers' deliveries are greatly diminished, enabling holders to obtain from 1 to 2s, and sometimes 3s per quarter advance. Sales of English wheat the past week amount to 100,021 quarters 1s 11d, against 95,196 quarters 1s 11d, during the week in 1883. Flax is 6d 9s 1d. Linseed is 1s higher. Foreign wheats are 1s 2s dearer. The market is against buyers. It is evident that water-side stocks have been reduced to their normal level. Foreign flour is generally 1s higher and American 1s 2s higher. Quotations for maize are unchanged. Barley is firmer. Oats are steady but slow. Cargoes of corn are making rapid progress. The market is against buyers. There were four arrivals and seven sales. Two cargoes remained, one of which was from California. Trade is livelier; there was a large business at advanced rates.

No 1 California, about, is worth 37s a quarter, which represents an advance of 3s. At to-day's market wheat was ex-
changed; there was a general advance of 2s

and the market

was steady.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.